

RANK AND FILE OF TURKISH PEOPLE FEEL BITTER TOWARDS GERMANY

(Continued from page one)

but had always longed for one. Fleets of other nations on both sides of her had made her envious, and when these boats anchored certain members of the cabinet began to consider their purchase. Influence brought to bear on the minister of the navy soon had the deal put through and up went the Turkish flag.

"Now, a funny thing happened, or didn't happen. There was no change in the men and officers of the two boats. They still had German commanders and German sailors, and so definitely was Germany in charge that not a Turk was allowed to go below deck on either of them.

"The sailors grew pointed beards, says Pettyjohn, "and put feathers on their heads instead of the former German caps. Otherwise things were the same on board. Then the two boats took a run up into the Black Sea, fired on the Russian flag, and as a result brought down war on Turkey. Germany was playing for a straight cut to the Dardanelles."

Meets British Submarine

The submarine incident came during a trip which began with the intention of visiting the country back of the Turkish lines. The party was made up of a number of Americans in Constantinople, including several instructors from Robert College.

"We were in what they called a transport," says Pettyjohn, "but what was really an old lumber schooner that had been hastily overhauled. We were drifting merrily along through the Sea of Marmora when somebody sighted a long white trail of foam on the water, and pretty soon up rose an English submarine.

"There was a lot of excitement at once, you may be sure. This was one of three English submarines that had succeeded in getting through the Dardanelles and her commander was not losing any time. Men climbed out upon her deck and we were hailed with the query: 'Does anybody on board speak English?'"

"A representative of the Chicago Daily News leaned over the rail and responded in the affirmative.

"I'm a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News," he shouted.

"Tell that crowd to get off and do it quick," came the answer.

All leave in haste.

The crowd got off. In their haste Turkish sailors tore up the deck boards and made them into rafts. The disembarking was soon over. The submarine backed off, fired one torpedo about midships and the transport soon turned up and sunk. This warning was characteristic of all of these submarine attacks, he says.

In May of 1915 the narrator was one of a party of Americans who took boats down back of the English men-of-war which were firing at the Dardanelles.

"We could see the flashes going up from the British guns," he says, "then a little later saw the great cloud of dust and smoke that arose on the hills over where the land guns were situated. The Turks showed great ingenuity in concealing their guns behind the stone embankments.

"Three different times Russian warships came down from the Black sea to bombard the fortifications which lie north of Constantinople. We would hear the bombardment, and then rush for the hills on the west to watch the firing. However, we were never able to see the battleships and could only see the effect of the shells as they struck the earth about the Turkish guns. These guns were shot down and replaced three times during the winter, the Russian boats evidently being informed by spies when the work had been completed."

Mr. Pettyjohn says he believes Turkey's recent agreement with the United States in regard to American Red Cross work was made because the Turks feel that they are not able to cope with all the sick and wounded. There were 40,000 wounded Turks in Constantinople when he left in June a year ago. These, he says, were generally slightly wounded and would return in two or three weeks.

Those wounded fatally or very severely were generally taken to the hospital and kept from the public so as to seem to show that Turkey was succeeding.

Germany Makes Promises

"Germany keeps up Turkey's spirits by many promises," he says. "In the early days of the war, the Kaiser sent men to the ignorant people of the interior to inform them that all Germans were brothers of Moslem. At least, that is what I have been told by prominent Turks. This was not done in Constantinople among the educated classes."

Pettyjohn spent considerable time around the city sketching and painting, and was several times hauled before the police on charges of spying. The fact that the chief of police had a son in his school, however, served to make the situation safe for him. Many drawings were kept in Constantinople when he left.

He went to Constantinople from Italy, where he had studied six months under the Alice Kimball English fellowship in painting from Yale. His early work was taken at the Chicago Art Institute, and during the last year he has studied portrait painting with Sargent Kendall, dean of the Yale School of Fine Arts.

He does not think the war will end for some time owing to the fact that all of the country through from Berlin to the Dardanelles is under German control. Rumania's entrance into the war is another step toward shutting this off. He believes also that Greece will enter on the side of the Allies.

One of the incidents that occurred on the first lap of the homeward voyage, when he was on board an Italian liner in the Aegean sea, centered about a dainty little German maid who

had come on board claiming to be an Italian Red Cross nurse. She spoke Italian fluently and was so dainty and charming that she attracted the attention of both second and first-class passengers. She had told the captain, however, that she was a German, trusting to his honor not to betray her.

Days passed and the captain kept the secret. Then one evening just at sundown a big British warship, the Minerva, hove in sight around a point in the Aegean and signaled to the liner to stop.

"British sailors put toward us in a boat," he says, "and were soon clambering on board. They asked for the ship's papers, and then inquired of the captain whether or not there were any Germans on board.

"Rather than risk his boat and his crew and passengers, the captain told his secret. They found the little maid down in her cabin with the door locked, and it was some time before she came out, but she still kept as cheerful as ever.

"The last we saw of her was as she sat in the boat with those sailors, waving her handkerchief to the passengers behind on her way out to that big, grim-looking man-of-war in the evening dusk. It was a tense moment for every passenger on our boat."

PROCEEDING IS BEING DRAWN UP AGAINST BOARD

Injunction Against Supervisors
Over \$500 Appropriation
Pending, Cristy Says

The city attorney's office is busy today drawing up a proceeding in which the question will be raised as to whether the board of supervisors has the power to reappropriate money from a special fund.

The trouble arose over the appropriation of \$500 by the board at its last meeting from the Central Grammar school fund to the Ewa school district fund for the purpose of building a school house at Pearl City.

According to A. M. Cristy, deputy city attorney, the board has no right to take money from a special fund for other uses, but when Supervisor Dan Logan pointed out a section in the revised laws which says the board of school estimates may readjust appropriations, the board passed the resolution over the attorney's ruling and mayor's veto.

Cristy claims that if the money was needed, the board could take the amount from the general fund and at the end of the two years, for which time the money was apportioned by the legislature, refund it.

Cristy says that he is bringing the question up simply as a test case and a lively fight is anticipated.

WALL, NICHOLS ASKS TO HAVE A NEWS CART

Declaring because of high rents and taxes they cannot stand by and have a cart on the streets of Honolulu, without any expense, compete with them in the line they carry—namely, papers, magazines and periodicals—the Wall-Nichols Company has petitioned the mayor and board of supervisors to grant them permission to place a news cart also on the street.

In their petition Wall, Nichols Company referred specifically to the Home News Agency which, they said, interfered and came in competition with their business.

Last week A. B. Arleigh & Co. made a similar petition.

HEALTH OFFICIALS TO TOUR BIG ISLAND FOR TUBERCULOSIS BUREAU

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, president of the board of health, who has been attending the Civic Convention at Hilo, will not return tomorrow on the Mauna Kea with other delegates, but will remain for several days on Hawaii to make inspection work for the tuberculosis bureau, it was said today at the board of health offices.

With Dr. Pratt on the inspection trip will be Dr. L. L. Patterson, head of the anti-tuberculosis bureau, who left here on the St. Louis with the naval militia of which he is surgeon. The two officials are expected to return on Saturday.

REPUBLICANS TO HOLD TWO MEETINGS TONIGHT

Republican primary campaign meetings will be held in Honolulu this evening as follows:

Eighth of the fourth—At Atkinson park, Kakaako, below the Pohukaina school. John Kau, president of the precinct, will preside.

Fifth district—At Kalihi-waena school. Harry Franson will preside. Hawaiian orchestras will play at both meetings.

TWO DEMOCRAT MEETINGS WILL BE HELD TONIGHT

Kalihi Pumping Station and
Pauoa Church Selected
for Gatherings

BOURBON HEADQUARTERS

Democratic headquarters have been established in Room 2, Collins building, King street, over Cunha's music store. The telephone number is 5568.

Two Democratic campaign meetings are scheduled for this evening, both being called for 7:30. A joint meeting for the benefit of voters in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th precincts of the 5th district will be held at the Kalihi pumping station, to be addressed by all the candidates in that end of the city.

The list includes the following aspirants to the support of the Bourbons in the fifth:

Delegate—L. L. McCandless.
Senators—J. A. Baker, E. K. Hanapi, E. K. Lilikalani, H. N. Crabbe, C. P. Lauke, M. C. Pacheco, A. J. Witz.

Representatives, 5th district—Robert Ahuna, J. H. Keawehaku, E. J. Gay, J. Kalana, William F. Mossman, J. K. Mokumala, D. A. K. Baker, C. E. Renevedes, William E. Miles, D. M. Kupihea.

The second meeting will be held in the vacant lot adjoining the Pauoa church, Pauoa road. It also will be in the nature of a joint precinct meeting for upper Nuuanu and Pauoa valleys and includes the 13th of the fifth, and the 10th and 12th precincts of the fourth.

At this meeting all candidates of the party from both districts will speak. In addition to the senators and representatives listed above the following will orate on their candidacy: Representatives, fourth district—J. M. Bright, W. P. St. Clair, C. E. Almeida, R. K. Kaiwe, Jesse Uluhi, L. H. F. Wolter and J. W. Keiki.

TIME-LIMIT TO MEET OFFER OF STRIKERS IS SET

(Continued from page one)

loaded and one discharged, the congestion is likely to become more acute than at any time since the strike began September 18, a week ago today. The Wilhelmina docks in the morning with 5954 tons for Honolulu, and the Sierra has 1640 tons to take on at Pier 10 tomorrow.

The Lurline is due to steam at noon tomorrow for San Francisco. Work on her was progressing at Pier 19 as usual today, according to McCabe, Hamilton & Renny, who asserted they had 175 men at work, seven gangs. She will be worked all night tonight. All her coast freight is not yet discharged, however. This morning a shipment of sewing machines was seen in the forward hold, having been brought from San Francisco. Officers of the steamer said it would take only a short time to get them discharged.

1500 Membership Claimed
Union officials today claimed 50 more members were enrolled this morning, making the total membership of the local close to 1500 of all nationalities. They asserted Sunday that 150 Filipinos came in voluntarily that day and late Saturday. Last night they met on the street outside the office of the Sailors' Union and were addressed by Jack Edvardson, who said the union's demands had been reduced to a reasonable figure and that the strikers are bound to win.

PROMINENT CHINESE WOMAN DIES TODAY AT QUEEN'S HOSPITAL

After a short illness, Mrs. Ching Chun died this morning at 11 o'clock at the Queen's hospital. She was 58 years old.

Mrs. Ching has been a resident of Honolulu for 30 years. She is survived by a husband, who is now in China, a son, Ching Dak Kong, and two daughters, Mrs. Lau Seong and Mrs. Sals Lam.

The funeral services will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Fort street Chinese church and she will be buried at Makiki.

Her husband is connected with the City Mill Company.

MOUNTED OFFICER DIES; FUNERAL TO BE TUESDAY

Monahia Awakoolani, a mounted policeman in the Honolulu department, died early this morning after an illness of about six months. He was about 35 years of age and has been in the police department four years. The funeral will be from Silva's undertaking parlors at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. A cordon of mounted officers will accompany the remains to Puaka cemetery and the pallbearers will be patrolmen. Awakoolani is survived by a wife, who lives at 455 Kuakini street.

Albert H. Gills was nominated by President Wilson as postmaster at Kansas City.

St. Louis Boys To "Campaign" Like Oldsters

Soap-box Oratory and Election
of Make-Belief Candidates
Novel Educational Feature

St. Louis College soon will have its yard full of soap boxes, barrels, empty soy tubs and benches. On each of these articles a boy will stand, declaiming in true "Soapbox" Barron style either for or against the Republicans, or for or against the Democrats—or the Lahui party.

All this will be for the enlightenment of the school's debating class, which is a large and enthusiastic organization, and it is expected that the members urged on by the lure of soapbox oratory will deliver themselves of some meaty and forceful speeches.

The whole thing will be a mock political campaign. To the students in the upper grades will go the honor of running for such imaginary offices as mayor, supervisor, senator and representative. The students in the lower grades will do the voting.

All of the St. Louis students are taking a keen interest in this new educational feature. Brother John, who will be in charge of the "campaign," is also enthusiastic. He feels that it will be excellent training for the boys—training which they will need if in the future they become aspirants for bona fide territorial and county offices.

The names of those boys who will "run for office" have not yet been made public. When the "campaign" comes to an end the entire school will vote, and it is needless to say that the "campaign" at the "polls" will be as lively as one conducted by adults.

BRITISH CREDIT IS STANDING STRAIN, SAYS CHANCELLOR

LONDON, Eng.—Mr. McKenna, replying to criticisms in the house of commons as to the treasury's method of borrowing for the purposes of the war, said that the indebtedness at the end of March next was estimated at £2,640,000,000, or about one year's national income—not an intolerable burden to contemplate.

The capital wealth of the country was estimated at £15,000,000,000, or more than six times the estimated debt.

Ideas had radically changed, said Mr. McKenna, in consequence of the war. The figure of 800 millions, which was now so startling, was not really very startling in relation to the other figures. Britain's total indebtedness on March 31 next, he estimated, would be £440 millions. Out of that might fairly be taken the amount of our advances to the Allies and Dominions, which, at the same date, he put at about 800 millions, leaving our net indebtedness at the end of March 2640 millions. That was out of all proportion to anything known or thought of before, but was it a burden which we were unable to meet? The national income now might probably be put at about 2500 millions. It had been estimated by one authority at 2400 millions in 1913-14, and at 2700 millions a month or two ago. Another authority had put it as high as 3000 millions, but he thought that was an exaggeration. On the figure he took, the national indebtedness was just about equal to one year's national income, which figure was not a burden intolerable to contemplate.

British Credit Standing the Strain
If it was compared with our total national capital wealth, which he estimated at 15,000 millions, the proportion of indebtedness was not really large. In one year we would have collected a revenue which would be equal to 20 per cent of our whole debt, and we would be able to pay out of taxation the interest on the debt and a considerable sinking fund, and still leave a large margin for reduction of taxes on March 31. He expressed no opinion as to when the war would end. He was merely stating what would be the financial position at the end of the financial year. He had reason to be proud of the manner in which British credit had stood the strain. We were raising a gigantic revenue. We had succeeded in obtaining it at reasonable rates for two years, and he had not the slightest doubt that the British public would continue to show willingness to support their country both by paying taxes and by lending money. However long the war might last, he had not the slightest doubt that we would be able to maintain our credit.

POLICE ARREST MAN AND CHARGE RUNNING THREE-CARD MONTE

Henry Kane, a Hawaiian, was arrested this afternoon by Chief McDuffie of the detectives, and charged with running a "skin-game" commonly known as "three-card monte" in Kaplan park Sunday afternoon. The man denies the accusation but McDuffie says he has two men who lost money who identify Kane as the operator. Bail has been set at \$250 and Kane will probably be heard in police court Tuesday morning. It is said that the defendant not only buncoed many out of \$5 gold pieces last Sunday but also the week before.

Harvey S. Irwin, 72, member of the 57th Congress from Louisville, Ky., and railroad commissioner of Kentucky in 1895, died at Vienna, Va. He was a native of Highland county, Ohio.

SAYS CONDITIONS ON PLANTATIONS ARE EXCELLENT

Japanese Consul Moroi Spends
12 Days on Kauai; Heard
No Complaints

That conditions surrounding Japanese laborers on plantations on Kauai are excellent; that no immediate improvements are necessary, and that he heard no complaints regarding the new bonus system, are, in part, the findings of Hon. Rokuro Moroi, Japanese consul-general, who returned to Honolulu Sunday morning after an inspection of Nipponese labor conditions on the Garden Island.

In an interview with a representative of the Star-Bulletin this morning, Consul-general Moroi said:

"I have spent 12 days on Kauai and during that time I met more than 5000 Japanese men and women and also their children. This was my first visit to that island. I inspected every plantation where our people are employed. I am more than satisfied with conditions on the plantations. The laborers are also pleased with their treatment. I have heard often about the bonus question since I have been here, but there was no talk about the system on Kauai. The laborers did not make any complaint to me.

"At Koloa plantation the laborers are given beautiful homes to live in and they are kept as nice as many of the residences in this city. At first I did not know that some of these houses were common laborers' homes. I met some of the most prominent people on Kauai and they told me that there is no labor trouble on that island between the plantations and the laborers.

"Without my advice the laborers will make their permanent homes on Kauai. It has often been reported that the camps at the plantations of that island need improvement, but this is not so. The dwellings that the plantations furnish to the laborers are fine. I was told by managers that these quarters are cleaned by the plantations at their expense. What more can the laborers expect?"

"I have no complaints to make against the plantations for their treatment of laborers, but I discovered that among the laborers there is too much extravagance and too many small Japanese stores.

"The financial condition of the laborers is becoming poor on account of easy money. I found that some laborers have spent as much as \$200 for the celebration of a child's birthday. I emphasized that they must be very economical in their daily lives. Japanese merchants in this city must be careful of their Kauai trade and not give too much credit to the laborers on that island.

"I especially emphasized that they must not spend their money in unnecessary ways. They have everything that is necessary from the plantation, but they must be careful with their savings."

SCHOOL IS HELD UNDER GROUND AS SIEGE GOES ON

(By Associated Press)
RHEIMS, France.—With a daily average of 1300 pupils attending school above and below ground, in Rheims during the last eighteen months under intermittent bombardment, not a single injury or accident has happened to any of the scholars. Classes have to be interrupted for days at a time, but the fact never lessens the zeal of the teachers or the diligence of the pupils, though the enemy is not more than 2000 yards off.

To a large extent the classes are held in the cellars and wine-caves of the town, in some instances in caves two stories below the surface of the street. There the air is more humid and there is less light than in the ordinary schoolrooms above ground, but otherwise there is little difference in the conditions or the routine.

When a bombardment begins some of the children show signs of fear; not always for themselves but for father or mother whom they think must be in danger. When the bombardment has completely ceased the children are dismissed and sent home. The streets are then safe excepting the exterior boulevards where the children are warned not to go.

Some of the school scenes are tragic, others comic notwithstanding the tragic surroundings. A class will be at work when suddenly a servant opens the door and calls out that "they are bombarding close by." A second or two later the noise of a shell bursting on a nearby house makes the smaller children tremble and cry. At once the classes are led down into the cellars, some of them carried by soldiers who have come in off the street to avoid shell splinters.

MAMMOTH GRAIN ELEVATOR

PETROGRAD, Russia.—A new grain elevator of the Imperial Bank will be opened in Samara in the near future. It will be not only the largest elevator in Russia, but, in capacity, the largest in Europe. Its capacity will be over 2,000,000 bushels. Elevator building is being pushed with all energy possible under present difficult conditions for the purpose of developing the elevator system in grain regions of European Russia and Siberia.

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